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KLONDYKE

MINING LAWS

—AND THE—

Laws Forbidding Mining by Proxy

With P. C. No. 1189—1897.
Ref. 47,478 on 146,591 T & M.

Regulation Governing Placer Mining Along the Yukon River and its Tributaries in the Northwest Territories.

Approved by Order in Council No. 1189, of 21st May, 1897, as amended. July 27, 1897.

INTERPRETATION.

"Bar diggings" shall mean any part of a river over which the water extends when the water is in its flooded state, and which is not covered at low water.

Mines on benches shall be known as "bench diggings" and shall for the purpose of defining the size of such claims be excepted from the diggings.

"Dry diggings" shall mean any mine over which a river never extends.

"Miner" shall mean a male or female over the age of eighteen but not under that age.

"Claim" shall mean the personal right of property in a placer mine or diggings during the time for which the grant of such mine or diggings is made.

"Legal post" shall mean a stake standing not less than four feet above the ground and squared on four sides for at least one foot from the top. Both sides so squared shall measure at least four inches across the face. It shall also mean any stump or tree cut off and squared or faced to the above height and size.

"Close season" shall mean the period of the year during which placer mining is generally suspended. The period to be fixed by the Gold Commissioner in whose district the claim is situated.

"Locality" shall mean the territory along a river (tributary of the Yukon River) and its affiuents.

"Mineral" shall include all mineral whatsoever other than coal.

NATURE AND SIZE OF CLAIM.

"Bar diggings," a strip of land 100 feet wide at high-water mark, and thence extending into the river to its lowest water level.

2. The sides of a claim for bar digging shall be two parrallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angels to the stream and shall be marked by four legal posts, one at each end of the claim at or about high-water mark, also one at each end of the claim at or about the edge of the water. One of the posts at

high-water mark shall be legibly marked with the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

3. Dry diggings shall be 100 feet square and shall have placed at each of its four corners a legal post upon one of which shall be legally marked the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

4. Creek and river claims shall be 100 feet long measured in the general course of the stream, and extend in width from base to base of the hill or bench on each side, but when the hills or benches are less than 100 feet apart, the claim may be 100 feet in depth. The lines of a claim shall be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream. The sides shall be marked with legal posts at or about the edge of the water and at the rear boundaries of the claim. One of the legal posts at the stream shall be legibly marked with the name of miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

A Bench claim shall be 100 feet square and shall have placed at each of its four corners a legal post upon which shall be legibly marked the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

6. Entry shall only be granted for alternate claims, the other alternate claims being reserved for the Crown to be disposed of at public auction, or in such manner as may be decided by the Minister of the Interior.

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The penalty for trespassing upon a claim reserved for the Crown shall be immediate cancellation by the Gold Commissioner of any entry or entries which the person trespassing may have obtained, whether by original entry or purchase, or a mining claim, and the refusal by the Gold Commissioner of the acceptance of any application which the person trespassing may at any time make for a claim. In additional to such penalty, the Mounted Police, upon a requisition from the Gold Commission to that effect, shall take the necessary steps to eject the trespasser.

7. In defining the size of claims they shall be measured horizontally irrespective of inequalities on the surface of the ground.

8. If any person or persons shall discover a new mine and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner a creek and river claim 200 feet in length may be granted.

A new stratum of auriferous earth or gravel situated in a locality where the claims are abandoned shall for this purpose be deemed a new mine, although the same locality shall have been previously worked at a different level.

9. The forms of application for a grant for placer mining and the grant of the same shall be those contained in forms "H" and "I" in the schedule hereto.

10. A claim shall be recorded with the Gold Commissioner in whose district it is situated within three days after the location thereof if it is located within ten miles of the Commissioner's office. One extra day shall be allowed for making such record for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof.

11. In the event of the absence of the Gold Commissioner from his office, entry for a claim may be granted by any person whom he may appoint to perform his duties in his absence.

12. Entry shall not be granted for a claim which has not been staked by the applicant in person in the manner specified in these regulations. An affidavit that the claim was staked out by the applicant shall be embodied in form "H" of the schedule hereto.

13. An entry fee of $15.00 shall be charged the first year, and an annual fee of $15.00 for each of the following years. This provision shall apply to locations for which entries have already been granted.

14. A royalty of ten per cent. on the gold mined shall be levied and collected by officers to be appointed for the purpose, provided the amount so mined and taken from a single claim does not exceed five hundred dollars per week. In case the amount mined and taken from any single claim exceeds five hundred dollars per week, there shall be levied and collected a royalty of ten per cent. upon the amount

so taken out up to five hundred dollars, and upon the excess, or amount taken from any single claim over five hundred dollars per week, there shall be levied and collected a royalty of twenty per cent., such royalty to form part of the Consolidated Revenue, and to be accounted for by the officers who collect the same in due course. The time and manner in which such royalty shall be collected, and the persons who shall collect the same, shall be provided for by regulations to be made by the Gold Commissioner.

Default in payment of such royalty, if continued for ten days after notice has been posted upon the claim in respect of which it is demanded, or in the vicinity of such claim, by the Gold Commissioner or his agent, shall be followed by cancellation of the claim. Any attempt to defraud the Crown by withholding any part of the revenue thus provided for, by making false statements of the amount taken out, shall be punished by cancellation of the claim in respect of which fraud or false statements have been committed or made. In respect of the facts as to such fraud or false statements or non-payment of royalty, the decision of the Gold Commissioner shall be final.

15. After the recording of a claim the removing of any post by the holder thereof or by any person act-

ing in his behalf for the purpose of changing the boundaries of his claim shall act as a forfeiture of the claim.

16. The entry of every holder of a grant for placer mining must be renewed and his receipt relinquished and replaced every year, the entry fee paid each time.

17. No miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim in the locality, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common upon such terms as they may arrange, provided such agreement be registered with the Gold Commisisoner and a fee of five dollars paid for each registration.

18. Any miner or miners may sell, mortgage, or dispose of his or their claims, provided such disposal be registered with, and a fee of two dollars paid to the Gold Commissioner, who shall thereupon give the assignee a certificate in form "J" in the schedule hereto.

19. Every miner shall, during the continuance of his grant have the exclusive right of entry upon his own claim, for the miner-like working thereof, and the construction of a residence thereon, and shall be entitled exclusively to all the proceeds realized therefrom, upon which, however, the royalty prescribed by clause 14 of these Regulations shall be payable; but he shall have no surface rights therein; and the Gold Commissioner may grant to the holders of adjacent

claims such right of entry thereon, as may be absolutely necessary for the working of their claims, upon such terms as may to him seem reasonable. He may also grant permits to miners to cut timber thereon for their own use, upon payment of the dues prescribed by the regulations in that behalf.

20. Every miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall, in the opinion of the Gold Commissioner be necessary for the due working thereof; and shall be entitled to drain his own claim free of charge.

21. A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to occupation and entry by any person when the same shall have remained unworked on working days by the grantee thereof or by some person on his behalf for the space of *seventy two hours unless sickness or other reasonable cause be shown to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner or unless the grantee is on leave given by the Commissioner, and the Commissioner upon obtaining evidence satisfactory to himself, that this provision is not being complied with may cancel the entry given for a claim.

22. If the land upon which a claim has been located is not the property of the Crown it will be necessary for the person who applied for entry to furnish proof that he has acquired from the owner of the land the surface rights before entry can be granted.

*72 hours means 3 consecutive days of 24 hours each.

23. If the occupier of the lands has not received a patent therefor, the purchase money of the surface rights must be paid to the Crown, and a patent of the surface rights will issue to the party who acquired the mining rights. The money so collected will either be refunded to the occupier of the land, when he is entitled to a patent therefor, or will be credited to him on account of payment for land.

24. When the party obtaining the mining rights to lands cannot make an arrangement with the owner or his agent or the occupant thereof for the acquisition of the surface rights it shall be lawful for him to give notice to the owner or his agent or the occupier to appoint an arbitrator to act with another arbitrator named by him, in order to award the amount of compensation to which the owner or occupier shall be entitled. The notice mentioned in this section shall be according to a form to be obtained upon application from the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie, and shall, when practicable, be personally served on such owner, or his agent if known, or occupant; and after reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, without success, then such notice shall be served by leaving it at, or sending by registered letter to, the last place of abode of the owner, agent or occupant. Such notice shall be served upon the owner, or agent within a period to be fixed by the Gold Commissioner before the expiration of the time limited in such notice. If the proprietor refuses or decline to appoint an arbitrator, or when, for any other reason no arbi-

trator is appointed by the proprietor in the time limited therefor in the notice provided for by this section, the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie, shall, on being satisfied by affidavit that such notice has come to the knowledge of such owner, agent or occupant wilfully evades the service of such notice, or cannot be found, and that reasonable efforts have been made to effect such service, and that the notice was left at the last place of abode of such owner, agent or occupant, appoint an arbitrator in his behalf.

25. [*a*] All the arbitators appointed under the authority of these regulations shall be sworn before a Justice of the Peace to the impartial discharge of the duties assigned to them, and they shall forthwith proceed to estimate the reasonable damages which the owner or occupants of such lands, according to their several interests therein shall sustain by reason of such prospecting and mining operations.

[*b.*] In estimating such damages, the arbitrators shall determine the value of the land irrespectively of any enhancement thereof from the existence of minerals therein.

[*c.*] In case such arbitrators cannot agree they may select a third arbitrator, and when the two arbitrators cannot agree upon a third arbitrator the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie shall select such third arbitrator.

[*d.*] The award of any two such arbitrators made in

writing shall be final, and shall be filed with the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands lie.

If any cases arise for which no provision is made in these regulations, the provisions of the regulations governing the disposal of mineral lands other than coal lands approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on this 9th of November, 1889, shall apply.

FORM H.

APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR PLACER MINING AND AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT.

I (or we), _____

of _____

hereby apply, under the Dominion Mining Regulations, for a grant of a claim for placer mining as defined in the said regulations, in (here describe locality) and I (or we) solemnly swear:—

1. That I (or we) have discovered therein a deposit of (here name the metal or mineral.)

2. That I (or we) am (or are) to the best of my (or our) knowledge and belief, the first discoverer (or discoverers) of the said deposit; or:—

3. That the said claim was previously granted to (here name the last grantee), but has remained unworked by the said grantee for not less than

4. That I (or we) am (or are) unaware that the land is other than vacant Dominion land.

5. That I (or we) did, on the day of mark out on the ground, in accordance in every particular with the provisions of the mining regulations for the Yukon River and its tributaries, the claim for which I (or we) make this application, and that in so doing I (or we) did not encroach on any other claim or mining location previously laid out by any other person.

6. That the said claim contains, as nearly as I (or we) could measure or estimate, an area of square feet, and that the description (and sketch, if any) of this date hereto attached, signed by me (or us), sets (or set) forth in detail, to the best of my (or our) knowledge and ability, its position, form and dimensions.

7. That I (or we) make this application in good faith, to acquire the claim for the sole purpose of mining, to be prosecuted by myself (or us) or by myself and associates, or by my (or our) assigns.

Sworn before me at

this day of 18 . } Signature

FORM I.

GRANT FOR PLACER MINING

No.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

AGENCY . 18

In consideration of the payment of the fee prescribed by clause 13 of the Mining Regulations for the Yukon River and its tributaries, by (A.B) of , accompanying his (or their) application No. , dated , 18 for a mining claim in (here insert description of locality.)

The Minister of the Interior hereby grants to the said (A. B.) for the term of one year from the date hereof, the exclusive right of entry upon the claim there describe in detail the claim granted) for the miner-like working thereof and the construction of a residence thereon, and the exclusive right to all the proceeds realized therefrom, upon which, however, the royalty prescribed by clause 14 of the Regulations shall be paid.

The said (A. B.) shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his (or their) claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall be necessary for the due working thereof, and to drain his (or their) claim, free of charge.

This grant does not convey to the said (A. B.) any surface rights in the said claim, or any right of ownership in the soil covered by the said claim; and the said grant shall lapse and be forfeited unless the claim is continuously and in good faith worked by the said (A. B.) or his (or their) associates.

The rights hereby granted are those laid down in the aforesaid mining regulations, and no more, and are subject to all the provisions of the said regulations, whether the same are expressed herein or not.

Gold Commissioner.

FORM J.

CERTIFICATE OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF A PLACER MINING CLAIM.

No.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

AGENCY, 18

This is to certify that [B. C.] of has [or have] filed an assignment in due form dated 18 , and accompanied by a registration fee of two dollars, of the grant to (A. B.) of of the right to mine in (*insert description of claim*) for one year from the 18 .

This certificate entitles the said (B. C.) to all the rights and privileges of the said (A.B.) in respect of the claim assigned, that is to say, to the exclusive right of entry upon the said claim for the miner-like working thereof and the construction of a residence thereon, and the exclusive right to all the proceeds realized therefrom (upon which, however, the royalty prescribed by clause 14 of the Regulations shall be paid), for the remaining portion of the year for which the said claim was granted, to the said (A, B.) , that is to say, until the day of 18 .

The said (B. C.) shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his (or their) claim and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall be necessary for the due working thereof, and to drain the claim free of charge.

This grant does not convey to the said (B. C.) any surface right of ownership in the soil covered by the said claim, and the said grant shall lapse and be forfeited unless the claim is continuously, and in good faith, worked by the said (B. C.) or his (or their) associates.

The rights hereby granted are those laid down in the Dominion Mining Regulations, and no more, and are subject to all the provisions of the said regulations, whether the same are expressed herein or not.

Gold Commissioner.

Canadian Laws that Affect Americans on the Klondyke.

MINING BY PROXY PROHIBITED.

An Act to restrict the importation and employment of Aliens (Assented to 29th June, 1897.) HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. From and after the passing of this Act *it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation in any manner to prepay the transportation, or in any way to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner into Canada, under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or foreigner, to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada.*

2. *All contracts or agreements, express or implied, parole or special, hereafter made by and between any person, company, partnership or corporation, and any alien or foreigner, to perform labour or service, or having reference to the performance of labour or service by any person in Canada, previous to the immigration or importation of the person whose labour or service is contracted for in Canada, shall be void and of no effect.*

3. For every violation of any of the provisions of section one of this Act, the person, partnership, company or corporation violating it by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the immigration or importation of any alien or foreigner into Canada, to perform labour or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parole or special, with such alien or foreigner previous to his becoming a resident in or a citizen of Canada, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by Her Majesty's Attorney-General of Canada or the person duly authorized thereto by him, as debts of like amount are now recovered in any competent court in Canada, the proceeds to be paid into the hands of the Receiver-General; and separate suits may be brought for each alien or foreigner who is a party to such contract or agreement.

4. The master of any vessel who knowingly brings into Canada on such vessel and lands or permits to be landed from any foreign port or place any alien, labourer, mechanic or artisan who, previous to embarakation on such vessel had entered into contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, to perform labour or service in Canada, shall be deemed guilty of an indictable offense and, on conviction hereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each alien, labourer, mechanic or artisan so brought or landed, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

5. Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country, temporarily residing in Canada, either in private or official capacity from engaging, under contracts or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of Canada, to act as private secretaries, servants or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in Canada; nor shall this Act be so contrued as to prevent any person, partnership or corporation from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labour in Canada in or upon any new industry not at present established in Canada, provided that skilled labour for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of this Act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, or singers, or to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants; Provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting any person from assisting any member of his family or any relative or personal friend, to migrate from any foreign country to Canada for the purpose of settlement here.

6. The Attorney-General of Canada, in case he shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land in Canada contrary to the prohibition of this Act may cause such immigrant, within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country whence he came at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel, or, if he entered from an adjoining country, at the expense of the person previously contracting for the services.

7. The Receiver-General may pay to any informer who furnishes original information that the law has been violated such a share of the penalties recovered as he deems reasonable and just, not exceeding fifty per cent, where it appears that the recovery was had in consequence of the information thus furnished.

8. No proceedings under this Act or prosecutions for violations thereof, shall be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General of Canada or some person duly authorized by him.

9. This Act shall apply only to such foreign countries as have enacted and retained in force, or as enact and retain in force, laws or ordinances applying to Canada of a character similar to this Act.

The Yukon gold fields embrace the whole of the watershed of the Yukon River and its tributaries, covering an area of at least 200,000 square miles. Nine-tenths of this vast auriferous area is in the Northwest Territories of the Dominion of Canada and governed by Canadian laws and therefore OPEN TO ALL THE WORLD.

HOW TO GET THERE.—The Yukon gold fields are reached by steamboat from Pacific Coast ports to the head of Lynn Canal in Alaska. A landing is made at Skagway (also known as Mooresville), thence across the Coast range of mountains through the White Pass (also called Moore's Pass) at an elevation of 2,600 feet in about 16 miles. Fresh water (sources

of the Yukon) is reached at Summit Lake, connected with Lakes Bennett, Toachi and Tagish by waterway through which canoes and boats can be easily taken. A good trail for pack horses can be used to Bennett and Tagish Lakes, 36 miles; thence by boat about 540 miles down the main river (Lewes) to Dawson City on the Klondyke River, the present center of the great gold belt.

Three portages are necessary on this route, one from Tagish Lake to Lewes River, a mile; another around the White Horse Rapids, and another of about the same distance (1½ miles) round the Five Fingers Rapids. No other serious obstructions are to be met with. The lakes can be easily sailed. The rivers have a steady, somewhat swift current. The time occupied under favorable conditions is about five weeks, but may be much longer under other circumstances which cannot be controlled.

There is a route via Chilkoot Pass (3,500 feet or more elevation) starting from the westerly side of Lynn Canal. It is reported dangerous and difficult; horses cannot go, and although somewhat parallel, is longer, ending on Lake Lindermenn, where boats are taken, as already stated.

Another route is via the mouth of the Yukon and up that river 1,900 miles or more. Comparatively little work or hardships are attached to this journey; the fare is from $300 to $700, besides freight on effects. It is equally expensive, subject to delays and uncertainty of weather. If starting late in the summer it necessitates lying over at St. Michael's or

some point low down on the Yukon River, until the middle of the followihg June. Used in summer only, the river being blocked with ice a great part of the year.

A route is to be opened all though Canadian territory, via Stikine River, 120 miles; pack trail 160 miles, waterway over Teslin Lake and Hootallinkwa River, and Lewes River, as already stated, to Dawson. This route will be used only a part of the summer, till a railway is built from the coast. It is also known to be over somewhat marshy ground, as unfit for heavy traffic of pack trains. A railway is proposed and will likely be soon built from the coast right through to Tesl n Lake. By that time steamers will likely be available right down the valley of the Yukon.

All these routes are accessible from coast points, but it is conceded beyond a doubt that the quickest, cheapest and best way to get to these gold. fields is by way of steamer from Victoria, B. C., where first-class and complete outfits can be had; thence to Skagway Bay, over the White Pass and down the Lewes River as described This is the favorite route to miners returning late in fall after the Yukon is frozen.

DESCRIPTION OF WHITE PASS ROUTE.

The White Pass Route, commencing at Skagway Bay, runs a few degrees east of north for its entire distance through the Coast range of mountains. It has the advantage of an exposure to the fulleffects of

the warm southerly winds that blow up the coast, in the early spring causing the snow to rapidly disappear; and keeping the Pass open later in the fall.

Skagway Bay, situated five miles southeast of the Dyea Pass, at the head of Lynn Canal, possesses unsurpassable harbor accomodation. It is always open and free of ice floes. Ocean going vessels can approach it, through a clear and unobstructed channel, at all seasons of the year. It also affords first-class holding ground for anchorage, and room for half-a-dozen or more ships at one time. Its landing facilities are excellent, deep water being found right up to the shores. In case this bay should eventually be determined to be in British territory, it will be of immense advantage to Canada as it undoubtly forms, with the White Pass, the key to the immensely rich Yukon region beyond.

The distance from tide-water to the summit of the pass, chained by Prof. Ogilvie's staff, is 14 miles; and thence to the navigable waters of lakes Bennett and Too-chi, where steamboats are shortly to be operated, the distance is 18 miles, making the land portion of the route about 33 miles.

The altitude ot this pass, according to Prof. Ogilvie's barometrical deduction, is 2600 feet, according to the triangulation measurement of Capt. McArthur of the Alaska Boundary Commission, it is a little over 2,500 feet. No part of the pass is above "timber line", but the forest growth at the summit is stunted.

The character of this pass for road-building is as follows:

The first 4 miles presents an easy grade, following the Skaway River. A good wagon road is now constructed over this part. From here follows 7 miles of heavy work, that would cost from 3 to 4 thousand dollars per mile; thence to the summit, three miles of ordinary rocky road building. The remainder of the distance, 18 miles, to where steamboat navigation is available, is down a valley opening out to 8 or 9 miles in width, of rocky ground dotted with numerous lakes and affording excellent pasturage for animals. The decent in this distance is about 400 feet, with little or no "up-and-down" or hilly work, and the cost of construction would be insignificant.

From the point where navigation would be available on lakes Bennett or Too-chi, no impediment is met with until Miles' Canon and White Horse Rapids are reached. The distance between the head and the foot of this obstruction to steamers, is some 3 miles, around which a tramway is to be constructed; and when this is done no difficulty is in the way of steamers carrying freight and passengers from the head of lakes Bennett or Too-chi right down the Yukon. A transfer would, of course, be necessitated, at the tramway, to other steamers below the rapids.

There is a rush over this route. Much delay is suffered by parties outfitting imperfectly and starting without proper knowledge and advice. The trouble experienced has been largely due to the newness of the trail, the heavy demands made on it and the fact that most of the men and their horses were unused to the work of packing, these difficulties will be done

away with the coming spring. A short line of railway is already under construction, which will prevent the accumulation of freight, and traffic will not become congested. Parties before selecting a route should communicate with some reliable authority at Victoria and ascertain the best and latest information on each point.

Thus the whole interior river system is brought within 33 miles of the coast waters. Operations have for some time been carried on the coast end, and before another summer sets in, these transportation facilities will be available to those desiring to make their fortunes on the Yukon gold fields. They will have a choice between horses and railway; between boats or rafts and steaming down on a properly constructed stern-wheeler.

WHEN TO GO.

It is believed by many who have had experience, that the best time to start is March, so as to get over the land journey on the snow, then wait at the head of the boat route till the ice goes away, proceeding then by boat or raft. Others go the whole way on the snow and ice, hauling the provisions on sleds specially constructed for the work.

As soon as the pack trail over the White Pass is in proper repair, this route will be available. It is at present, September 1st, so crowded that the wet soil has become a veritable "slough of despond." It will soon be put in shape and traffic move rapidly

without delays. The only other winter route is over the Chilkoot Pass, 1,000 feet higher and steeper; no horse trail at all and poor landing facilities from the ships. This route has been followed in spring trips, but is deserted now in favor of the White Pass.

WHAT TO TAKE.

Bear in mind that the Yukon is very cold in winter, the thermometer registering as low as 65 ° below zero at times. The summer season is only about four months. Rain is abundant, and the numerous streams are swollen; swamps are many and wet. Therefore the prime necessities are abundant clothing adapted to repel the cold and wet, plenty of good wholesome food—"miner's grub." The genuine miner will not depend upon the chance of buying or begging, but go well supplied for his operations.

It is recommended by every man returning from the gold fields to take in at least a year's supplies. Many are going in with but a few months' grub, and the great rush taxes the present means of freight transportation. which is mainly via the Yukon River from the Arctic Ocean. At present it is as cheap to take it in, but later on, when more steamers are put into service, grub can be had all along the rivers at reasonable mining-camp prices.

If you have decided to travel "light," calculate 3 to 4 pounds per day of solid food per man for two months. Two men have just come out up the river

and over the White Pass from Dawson in 18 days. The down trip can be made in less time if there is no ice to block the way. The rivers open May 15th to June 1st; lakes about same time. Ice gets solid about October 15th to November 1st, after which dog trains are used, and found very satisfactory.

It is also recommended to the actual prospector and miner to take sufficient funds with him to be in a position to engage help in case of accident. Good chances are also to be had of striking in with a lucky claim holder in need of a little grub or money. Locators are required to keep a man on their ground continually, so that one man alone is handicapped. A small amount of work only is done in summer, owing to high water in the streams. This high water is mainly due to the rather flat nature of the country, which old placer miners will understand is a good indication of rich ground. There are no falls or rough rapids on the rivers, and many of the creeks are navigable for miles.

Most of the prospecting and mining are done in winter. The streams being frozen solid, the ice is cut and shafts sunk, and drifts run on bedrock. The "dirt" is piled up or "dumped" handy to the stream when it thaws. As the spring approaches and water is available, the dump is washed in "rockers" and "sluices."

WHERE TO PURCHASE.

The great gold fields of the Yukon are in Canada. The earliest discoveries were in Canada, but sub-

sequently the principal deposits opened up were in the United States Territory of Alaska. Hence has grown up to the practice of speaking of the Alaska gold mines. Hence, too, the chief trade of the country has been done with cities of the United States. The fact also that two United States trading corporations, the Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Trading and Transportation Company, have control of the import trade by way of the mouth of the Yukon, has also contributed to keeping the trade of the country in the hands of merchants of the United States. Since recent discoveries have shown that the greatest deposits are in Canada, Victoria merchants have secured a larger share of the trade and are controlling more and more of it from month to month. As soon as a Dominion custom house officer is put upon the overland route the supply of nearly the whole of the trade of the gold mines will be in Victoria and other Canadian cities.

Efforts are being made in the cities of United States to create the impression that they are the only places to outfit for the Yukon and the only places where steamship accommodation can be got. This is wrong. Everything that a man needs to take into the Yukon can be bought in Victoria as well as anywhere else, and by timing his journey right the prospector, speculator or trader can go directly to the ocean termini of the Passes by steamers sailing from Victoria.

Every person intending to go into the Yukon should make Victoria his starting point.

The oldest and most experienced outfitters for prospectors and miners on the Pacific Coast, are in business in Victoria—the men who outfitted for Cariboo, Cassiar and Omineca—and know from actual experience just what you want and how to pack it.

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Parties contemplating opening places of business in the Yukon will find it to their advantage to place their orders with us.

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Jams, Evaporated Vegetables, Concentrated Vinegars. You get PURE GOODS AND FULL WEIGHT AND FAIR PRICES. Get Okell & Morris' and you get the best.

Recommended by the MINERS' INVESTMENT AGENCY, Victoria, B. C.

AMOUNT TAKEN OUT.

To give an accurate list of those who returned from the North and the amounts they took out would be impossible. The list includes those who came down on the Excelsior and landed at San Francisco, as well as those who returned on the Portland. The list foots up over $2,000,000. A partial list of strikes reported follows:

Thomas Cook, $10,000; M. S. Norcross, $10,000; J. Ernmerger; $10,000; T. S. Lippy, $65,000; Henry Dore, $50,000; V. Lord, $15,000; William Stanley, $112,000; Clarence Berry, $135,000; Albert Galbraith, $15,000; James McMahon, $15,000; F. G. H. Bowker, $90,000; Joe Ladue, $10,000; J. B. Hollingshead, $25,000; Douglas McArthur, $15,000; B. Anderson, $14,000; R. Krook, $14,000; Fred Lendesser, $13,000; J. J. Kelly, $10,000; Ben Wall, $50,000; Wm. Carlson, $50,000; Wm. Sloan, $50,000; John Wilkerson, $50,000; Jim Clemens, $50,000; Frank Keller, $35,000; Sam Collej, $25,000; Stewart and Hollenshead, $45,000; Charles Myers and partner, $22,000; Johnny Marks, $10,000; A. Orr, 10,000; Fred Price, $15,000; Fred Latisceura, $10,000; Tim Bell, $31,000; William Hayes, $35,000; Dick McNulty, $20,000; Jake Halterman, $14,000; Johnson and Olson, $20,000; Neil McArthur, $50,000, Charles Anderson, $25,000; Joe Morris, $15,000; Hank Peterson, $12,000.

On her last trip the Portland brought over $200,000, but did not wait for the river steamers that were delayed with their precious cargos.

Mr. Thorpe, of Seattle, and his companion brought out over $20,000 by way of White Pass, they report immense sums on the Yukon River steamers, and it is likely that the steamer Cleveland will bring down over $1,000,000 from the Klondyke.

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The prices of passage (subject to change without notice) are as follows:

From Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver to Juneau, First-class $32.00, Second-class $17.00; to Skagway or Dyea, First-class $40.00, Second-class $25.00. This includes 150 pounds of baggage.

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E. E. PENN,
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JOHNSON & BURNETT,
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E. T. KRUSE,
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